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FROGS

Few people realize what a large amount of frog meat is marketed annually in the United States. One southern state alone reports nearly a half million pounds valued at \$290,276.00 average per year for five years, to the frog fishermen and several times that amount to the consumers.

It is rather surprising that frog raising on a commercial scale has not been further developed.

A small pond, easily made sufficiently water tight or even a large tank filled with water and some mud to support a few water plants will provide ample space for one or two pairs of jumbo breeders that will lay and fertilize from 8000 to 12000 eggs each pair, most of which will hatch into tadpoles.

Tadpoles are easily provided with food, decayed vegetable or animal matter, boiled potatoes or meal. Some breeders claim that by providing the tadpoles with ample food they will develop into frogs the first season instead of the second summer.

As soon as the tadpoles develop legs they must have live food, bugs, worms, beetles, then as they grow larger, smaller frogs, tadpoles, small turtles, reptiles and even young ducks are not too large for a three pound bullfrog to swallow whole.

When frogs are kept as breeders, pets or curiosities they may at first be fed angle worms or force fed, then by dangling shreds of liver or meat at the end of a pole and moved to imitate something alive they will eventually overcome their fear and even get tame enough to take food out of hand and the males may be taught to croak when desired.

Unless raising more tadpoles to feed more frogs can be termed successful, our twenty years study of the proposition prompts us to say that in the northern states there has been no means devised to feed frogs on a commercial scale profitably even at the ridiculously high prices asked for frog legs in northern markets which are not one per cent supplied. Some southern advertisers claim crayfish and surface swimming minnows can be raised in sufficient numbers to answer the purpose, we leave that for people living in the southern states to decide for themselves.

We think we have a better plan, something after that which muskrat farming has developed into.

Our plan only requires a mere fraction of the expense necessary by other plans. We will furnish giant breeders weighing from one to two pounds not yet full grown but large enough to produce and fertilize from 8000 to 12000 eggs each spring for \$5.00 per pair (not each) and for \$5.00 more a bound volume of instructions and other details as required, by correspondence.

When your stock develops to the point they must have live food turn them loose in your nearest pond or lake and let them hunt their own food without any trouble or expense on your part.

If this plan is practiced by a few hundred, individuals or groups of sportsmen or state game and fish commissioners in each state there is every reason to believe in a very few years the greater part of the millions and millions of $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1 ounce frogs we now have in our 10,000 lakes and ponds will be replaced by the one to three pound southern jumbos. The difference in value would amount to many millions of dollars and provide millions of pounds of the finest meat ever eaten.

These jumbos from the south, in our experience have no more difficulty in wintering in Minnesota by burrowing into the mud and becoming dormant than our own northern frogs. Tadpoles likewise will live in the mud and water if not frozen in the ice.

Lake Sarah Specialty Farm
ROCKFORD, MINN.



